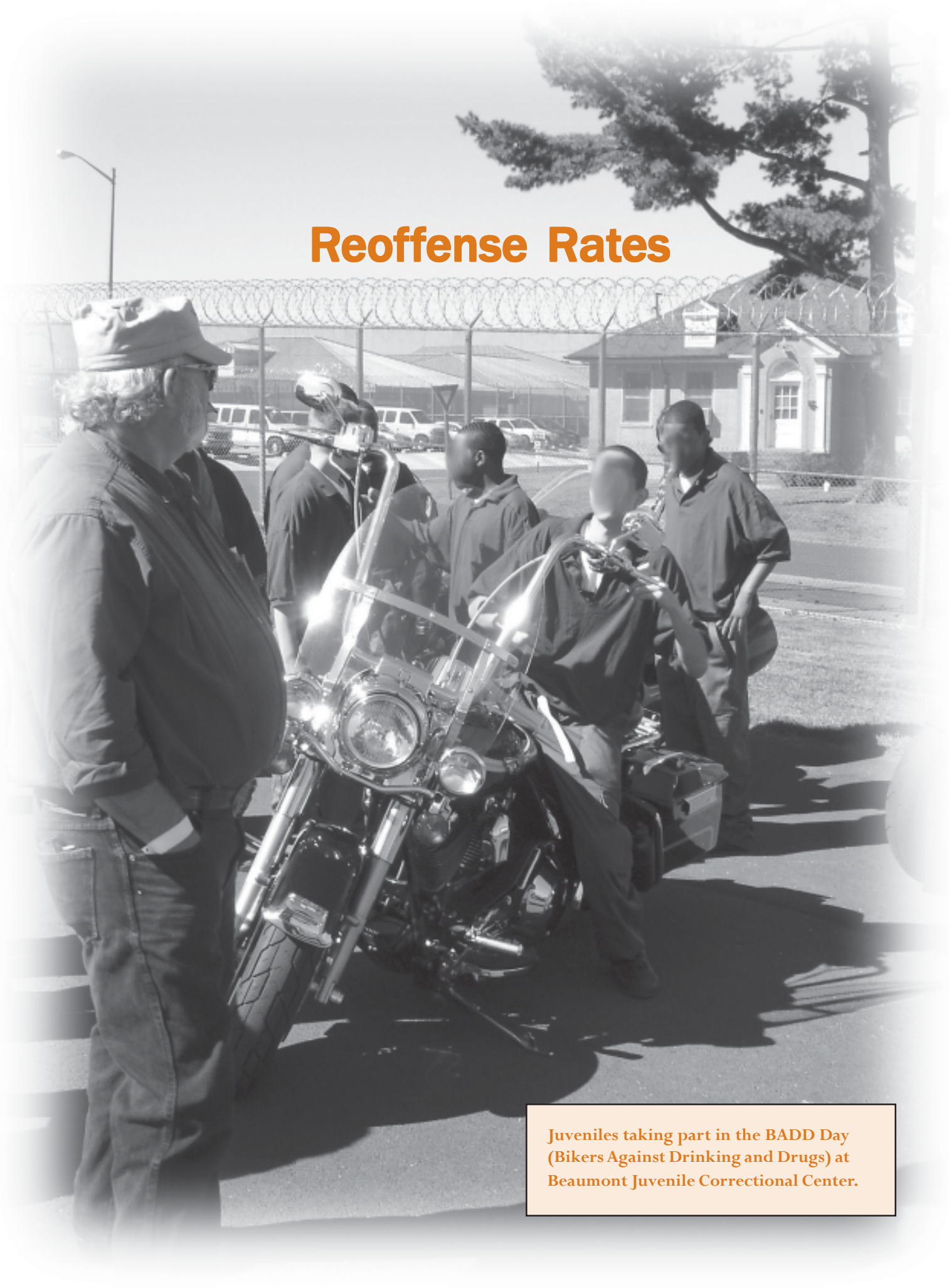


Reoffense Rates



Juveniles taking part in the BADD Day (Bikers Against Drinking and Drugs) at Beaumont Juvenile Correctional Center.

Measuring Reoffense Rates

Recidivism, or reoffending, is an important concept for juvenile and adult criminal justice systems because it provides a measure of outcome success. In terms of public awareness, this concept is usually the primary measure of interest when evaluating program effectiveness. Use of a standardized measure of recidivism allows evaluation across different types of programs and facilitates comparison to program outcomes from other states.

While there are many studies on offender recidivism, comparison of results is often difficult because the evaluation methodologies used vary widely. Definitions of recidivism differ from study to study. Characteristics of the juveniles studied may not be adequately identified. These issues, as well as others surrounding reoffense analysis, were discussed in DJJ's research quarterly on juvenile recidivism in Virginia (available on the DJJ website at www.djj.virginia.gov/Resources/DJJ_Publications/research_quarterlies.cfm)

METHODS FOR STUDYING REOFFENDING

One of the methods used to evaluate reoffending is the longitudinal cohort study. A cohort is simply a group of individuals who share some common characteristic, such as release from incarceration during a specific year. This method may use the entire population of interest or a sample from that population. The chosen cohort is then followed over a period of time so that any trends for that group may be identified. For reoffense rates, a cohort is tracked for a specific follow-up period and any reoffenses are counted.

Most recidivism studies use the longitudinal cohort method, including the recent Florida Department of Corrections report on adult recidivism (2003) and Virginia's annual evaluations of juvenile reoffending (see previous *Data Resource Guides*). This method provides a better picture of long-term trends and allows public safety agencies to see patterns in offending.

The diagram shows a typical path for a longitudinal cohort analysis. First, the cohort is chosen (for example, all juveniles released from juvenile correctional centers during FY 2004). At the end of a specified follow-up period (for this example, 12 months after release) all instances of reoffending are identified. The cohort is then divided into two groups – those who did or did not reoffend.

DEFINITIONS OF REOFFENDING

The American Correctional Association (ACA) has stated that the definition of recidivism is one of the primary issues for juvenile and adult correctional organizations. According to the ACA, "...there are numerous ways to measure recidivism...[d]epending on what perspective is taken, statistical outcomes may vary."

There are three commonly accepted definitions used to measure reoffending:

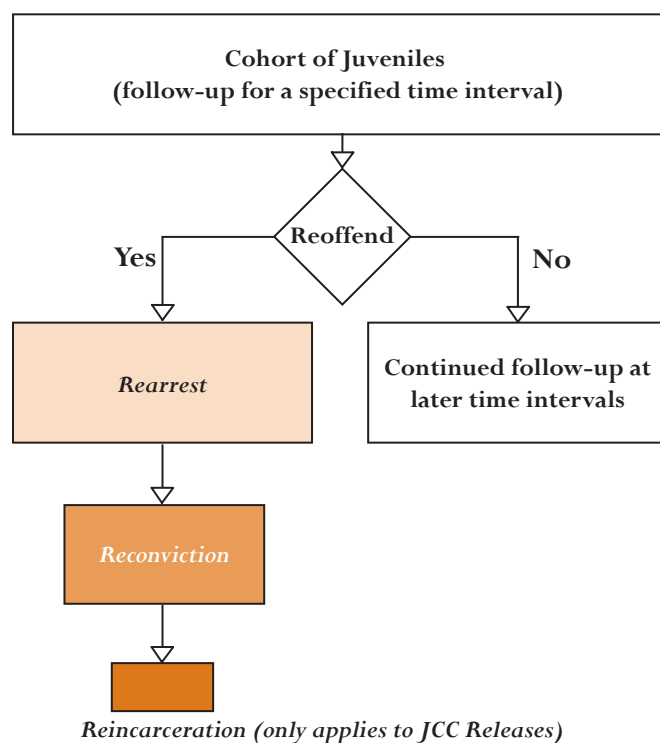
- *Rearrest* refers to a petitioned juvenile complaint for a new criminal offense made at intake or an adult arrest for a new criminal offense. Rearrest is an important measure of reoffending because it represents

the initial official contact with the criminal justice system. Uses of rearrest rates are limited as a gauge of reoffending because rearrest measures police activity, and juveniles may be rearrested for offenses they did not actually commit.

- *Reconviction* refers to a guilty adjudication for a delinquent or criminal offense. This measure represents a more stringent way to measure reoffending. Because reconviction rates are based on the final disposition for an offense, only cases with an admission of guilt or a court adjudication of guilty are counted. Only reconviction meets the definition of recidivism used by DJJ.
- *Reincarceration* refers to a return to incarceration (after having been previously released from incarceration in a juvenile or adult facility) subsequent to rearrest and reconviction on a new criminal offense. This measure indicates that the new offense is serious enough to warrant a return to incarceration.

A recent report on offender risk assessment in Virginia (Ostrom et al., 2002) emphasized that the way recidivism is defined influences the interpretation of study results. According to their report, there are strengths and weaknesses associated with each measure of recidivism. Use of rearrest as a measure of recidivism has the advantage of not being influenced by court proceedings (offense reduction, plea bargaining, diversion) but may overestimate the level of reoffending because arrest criteria are

REOFFENSE ANALYSIS FOR JUVENILES RELEASED/ PLACED ON PROBATION IN A GIVEN FISCAL YEAR



less stringent than conviction criteria. Rearrest rates represent the *maximum* rate for reoffending as captured in official records.

Use of reconviction as a measure of recidivism lessens the likelihood of overinflating reoffending rates. It should be noted that time to reconviction is best measured as the “number of days until a new arrest for which the offender will be subsequently convicted,” so that any discrepancies in court procedures will not influence the measurement of time to reoffense. Therefore, reconvictions represent a subset of rearrests.

Reincarceration rates offer the most stringent measure of reoffending. Juveniles recommitted to a juvenile correctional center or sentenced to an adult facility have been considered by a judge to have committed offenses serious enough to justify return to a correctional facility. The measure represents a further subset of rearrests – reoffending that has been adjudicated guilty and resulted in reentry into a juvenile correctional facility or sentence for incarceration into an adult facility.

ISSUES WITH THE STUDY OF REOFFENDING

Ostrom et al. (2002) note that studies of reoffending (recidivism) differ in terms of the length of time used for follow-up. Length of follow-up in these studies has ranged anywhere from three months to five years. Most studies use a one year follow-up period to assess reoffending. While reoffending rates are often highest within the first year after release or judicial action, the limitation of follow-up to one year does not allow for a comprehensive analysis of reoffending patterns. Studies of reoffending should use longer follow-up periods in order to get a better idea of the recidivism process. Ostrom et al. (2002) recommend the use of a follow-up period of at least one to three years.

There are other issues relevant to the examination of reoffending, particularly for juveniles. First, most studies have focused on offenders who have been released from correctional centers. Focusing on this group limits the understanding of reoffending rates because it does not allow for examination of all individuals who have contact with the justice system and eliminates the possibility of comparison between individuals who have been incarcerated in secure facilities versus individuals who may have been sent to diversion programs or placed on probation.

Also, few studies have tracked offenses through both the juvenile and adult justice systems. A complete examination of juvenile reoffending is not possible unless all juvenile and adult contacts with the justice system are included.

Additionally, studies of reoffending should include information on gender and age differences when presenting reoffense data, particularly evaluations of juvenile reoffending. There are well documented normal developmental differences between males and females, as well as juveniles in early adolescence versus late adolescence. Therefore, reoffending patterns should not be

assumed to be the same for all juveniles. For example, a 2002 study by DJJ found that female offenders admitted to JCCs were more likely than male offenders to have been admitted for a non-felony. A recent study by Oregon (2004) on juvenile recidivism found that juveniles ages 13-16 were most likely to reoffend within the Oregon juvenile justice system.

DJJ'S STUDY OF JUVENILE REOFFENDING

Data on juvenile offenders in Virginia are contained in the DJJ Juvenile Tracking System (JTS). The JTS contains information on juvenile intakes, detention placements, commitments to juvenile correctional centers or other incarceration alternatives, and probation placements for all localities within Virginia. This information allows for the examination of juvenile reoffending patterns in a standardized way. DJJ also obtains statewide adult arrest and conviction information from the Virginia State Police. In addition, DJJ acquires information on subsequent incarcerations from the Department of Corrections (DOC) and the State Compensation Board. Information from these sources enables the study of statewide juvenile reoffending patterns with long-term follow-up periods.

Juvenile reoffending patterns for FY 2000 through FY 2005 were examined for this *Data Resource Guide*. Juvenile and adult arrest data on juveniles released from Virginia juvenile correctional centers or placed on probation during these years were examined. The follow-up period ranged from a minimum of one year to a maximum of three years, depending on the date the juvenile was released or placed. Demographic information for reoffenses was also included.

Although all three measures of reoffending were included in this *Data Resource Guide*, it is important to note that the official DJJ recidivism definition is based on measures of reconviction. In February 2000, the Director of the Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice issued an administrative directive (07-710) that established an official definition for recidivism to be used by the Department (this directive was updated in December 2004).

For the purposes of reporting recidivism rates of juveniles as required by Code of Virginia §2.2-222, the Department will use the following definition:

A recidivist is a person who is found by a court to have committed, after being (a) placed on probation or (b) released from confinement, a delinquent or criminal act other than violation of probation or parole.

As the recidivism definition currently stands, all instances of petitioned delinquent intakes and adult arrests for criminal activity (for which a juvenile has been adjudicated guilty) that occur after a juvenile is released from a JCC or is placed on probation are collected by DJJ. Technical violations are not included in this definition of reoffending. Tracking information on *all* subsequent offenses provides a better measure of reoffending than simply gathering information from the juvenile justice system alone.

Reoffense Rates for JCC Releases and Probation Placements

Reoffense data were examined for FY 2000 through FY 2005 for the following cohorts:

- **JCC Releases** – all juveniles released from juvenile correctional centers;
- **Probation Placements** – juveniles placed on probation for the first time (the **entire** population was used for FY 2002 through FY 2005; randomly selected, representative samples were used for FY 2000 and FY 2001); and
- **Juveniles in DJJ Programs** – all juveniles who were in various treatment programs (including juveniles served by VJCCCA) or incarceration alternatives (including post-dispositional detention programs) between FY 2003 and FY 2005.

Tables on the next few pages include the following data:

- **Rearrest rates** are presented from FY 2000 and FY 2005, for both JCC Releases and Probation Placement cohorts;
- **Reconviction rates** are presented for FY 2000- FY 2004 for the JCC Release cohorts, and from FY 2001-2004 for the Probation Placement cohorts; and
- **Reincarceration rates** are presented for FY 2000 through FY 2004 JCC Releases. These rates represent recommitment back into a JCC, incarceration in a penitentiary (not including blended sentences), or a jail sentence imposed by a judge. Data on any commitment to a JCC or an adult incarceration are also included for the post-dispositional detention program cohorts.

Reoffense data did not include the following offenses: violation of probation or parole, contempt of court, failure to appear, noncriminal domestic relations/child welfare complaints, or non-criminal traffic violations. Also, only petitioned delinquent intakes were used for the analysis.

When the length of time to rearrest or reconviction is reported, it indicates the time between the date the juvenile was released from a JCC or placed on probation, and the date of a new arrest. For reincarceration length of time, the difference between the release date from a JCC and the reincarceration date was used.

The examination of reoffense rates for DJJ programs and commitment alternatives was expanded this year to include the Apartment Living Program and the Halfway Houses.

There is a slight discrepancy between the total number of JCC Releases/Probation Placements in the reoffense analysis when compared with the total number of juveniles released from the JCCs or placed on probation reported in other sections of this *Data Resource Guide*. This slight discrepancy is due to the following methodological criteria used to establish the cohorts:

- Probation Placement cohorts did not include those few juveniles with missing date of birth data. This information is required to match cases in different state data systems (such as the DJJ JTS and the Virginia Criminal Information Network used by the Virginia State Police).
- Juveniles released from the JCCs under the following conditions were not included in the reoffense analysis: juveniles placed into RDC pre-dispositionally but not committed to the JCCs, juveniles sent directly to DOC upon release from the JCCs, or juveniles released from the JCCs on appeal (these juveniles were included in the analysis for any *subsequent* admissions and releases once the appeal process was completed and the juveniles were found guilty).

TWELVE-MONTH REOFFENSE RATES, FY 2000-2005

	JCC Releases						Probation Placements					
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Rearrest	48.9%	49.7%	52.1%	49.5%	51.9%	48.9%	36.8%	36.5%	36.0%	34.9%	35.7%	35.6%
Reconviction	39.2%	41.0%	43.1%	40.3%	40.4%	N/A	N/A	26.0%	26.4%	25.7%	25.6%	N/A
Reincarceration	19.3%	22.0%	22.7%	21.9%	20.8%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

- Recidivism rates for FY 2004 (defined as reconviction rates by DJJ) at 12-months were:
 - 40.4% for juveniles released from the JCCs;
 - 25.6% for juveniles placed on probation.
- JCC Releases had higher 12-month rearrest rates than Probation Placements between FY 2000 and FY 2005, and higher reconviction rates between FY 2001 and FY 2004.
- The following reoffending patterns were noted at 12-months comparing FY 2003 and FY 2004:
 - For JCC Releases, the rearrest rate increased while reconviction remained stable and reincarceration rates decreased slightly.
 - For Probation Placements, the rearrest rate increased while the reconviction rate remained the same.

REARREST RATES, FY 2000-2005

Time to Reoffense	JCC Releases						Probation Placements					
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
3 months	13.9%	14.9%	15.1%	13.3%	16.4%	14.2%	14.5%	14.3%	14.8%	13.6%	14.5%	14.1%
6 months	29.4%	31.2%	30.2%	29.3%	31.7%	29.1%	24.0%	23.6%	23.9%	21.9%	23.3%	22.9%
12 months	48.9%	49.7%	52.1%	49.5%	51.9%	48.9%	36.8%	36.5%	36.0%	34.9%	35.7%	35.6%
24 months	67.8%	68.5%	70.3%	69.2%	70.3%	N/A	52.2%	50.6%	51.0%	49.8%	50.3%	N/A
36 months	76.3%	76.1%	78.1%	76.4%	N/A	N/A	61.2%	59.8%	59.8%	58.7%	N/A	N/A

As mentioned earlier, DJJ does not use rearrest rates for the official definition for recidivism. Examining rearrest rates is helpful, however, because these rates reflect the level of additional official contact juveniles have with the justice system after release or placement. Also, analysis of rearrest allows for comparison to other studies that use rearrest as their measure of recidivism. Evaluation of rearrest rates provides a sense of the *maximum rate* of known reoffending that occurs over time.

Although FY 2005 reconviction rates are not being reported because of fluctuations in the data resultant of the court process, FY 2005 rearrest rates are considered accurate and thus will be reported.

- Rearrest rates for Probation Placements have been consistently lower than rearrest rates for JCC Releases since FY 2000 (with the exception of the 3-month rearrest rates in FY 2000 and FY 2003).
- The 12-month rearrest rate for JCC Releases decreased from 51.9% in FY 2004 to 48.9% in FY 2005. For Probation Placements, the 12-month rearrest rate remained stable between FY 2004 and FY 2005.
- Rearrest rates by time to reoffense are listed in the table above.
 - For JCC Releases, the rearrest rates between FY 2000 and FY 2005 were relatively stable with the difference in yearly rates ranging between 2% and 3%.
 - Much like JCC Releases, the rearrest rates for Probation Placements also remained relatively stable between FY 2000 and FY 2005. Again, the variation between yearly rates was minimal, ranging between 1% and 3%.
- Of the successfully diverted intakes, 19% were rearrested for a new offense (unrelated to the one for which they were diverted).

TWELVE-MONTH REARREST RATES BY SEX, RACE, AND AGE, FY 2005*

Demographics	JCC Releases			Probation Placements		
	Total	Rearrests		Total	Rearrests	
Sex						
Male	846	427	50.5%	5,461	2,153	39.4%
Female	91	31	34.1%	1,932	477	24.7%
Race						
Black	608	325	53.5%	3,178	1,333	41.9%
White	283	112	39.6%	3,478	1,074	30.9%
Hispanic	33	15	45.5%	528	169	32.0%
Other	13	6	46.2%	209	54	25.8%
Age						
Under 12	0	0	0.0%	100	25	25.0%
12	0	0	0.0%	228	65	28.5%
13	10	5	50.0%	605	232	38.3%
14	23	12	52.2%	1,136	452	39.8%
15	69	39	56.5%	1,556	601	38.6%
16	197	93	47.2%	1,833	634	34.6%
17	274	132	48.2%	1,707	557	32.6%
18 or older	364	177	48.6%	228	64	28.1%
Total	937	458	48.9%	7,393	2,630	35.6%

Demographic data for 12-month rearrest rates for JCC Releases and Probation Placements are presented in the table on the left.

- Males had higher rearrest rates than females for both JCC Releases and Probation Placements.
- Black juveniles had higher rearrest rates for both JCC Releases and Probation Placements.
- Juveniles who were 15-years-old at the time of their release from the JCCs (in FY 2005) had higher rearrest rates than most other age groups.
- One percent (10 juveniles) in FY 2005 were age 13 or younger when they were released from the JCCs. Because this number is small, the rearrest of only a few juveniles strongly influences the rearrest rate.
- For Probation Placements, juveniles who were 14-years-old at the time of probation placement in FY 2005 had the highest rearrest rates.

*Total number of JCC Releases and Probation Placements reported in this section differ from total numbers reported in other sections. Please refer to the Page 183 for an explanation of these slight variations.

RECONVICTION RATES¹

Time to Reoffense	JCC Releases					Probation Placements			
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2001	2002	2003	2004
3 months	9.9%	11.0%	11.0%	9.9%	12.1%	9.3%	10.1%	9.5%	10.1%
6 months	22.4%	24.6%	22.6%	22.7%	24.0%	16.1%	16.5%	15.9%	16.5%
12 months	39.2%	41.0%	43.1%	40.3%	40.4%	26.0%	26.4%	25.7%	25.6%
24 months	58.6%	60.4%	60.8%	58.2%	N/A	39.3%	39.9%	38.0%	N/A
36 months	67.8%	68.9%	69.2%	N/A	N/A	47.7%	47.9%	N/A	N/A

¹The large size of the probation placement samples made it impractical to retrieve reconviction data for years prior to FY 2001.

DJJ's official definition of recidivism requires a new conviction. This rate is preferred because it considers the final adjudication of guilt, rather than level of arrest activity. Only offenses for which there has been a clear final disposition of guilt are counted as reconvictions. Because there is a larger number of cases still pending at the time of analysis, the most recent reconviction rates are unavailable (FY 2005 rates, FY 2004 24-month rate, FY 2003 36-month rate). These missing cases significantly effect the rate, for example, the reconviction rate for the JCC 2004 release population was reported last year as 37.6%. When that same population was examined this year, the rate increased to 40.4%. For purposes of accuracy and consistency, DJJ is reporting updated FY 2004 12-month reconviction rates.

- Reconviction rates for Probation Placements have been consistently lower than the reconviction rates for JCC Releases.
- The 12-month reconviction rates for JCC Releases and Probation Placements remained stable from FY 2003 to FY 2004.
- Reconviction rates by time to reoffense are listed in the table above.
 - For JCC Releases, the reconviction rates remained relatively stable, varying by only 1% to 4%, between FY 2000 and FY 2004.
 - For Probation Placements, the reconviction rate also showed little fluctuation. Between FY 2001 and FY 2004 Probation Placement reconviction rates only varied, in most instances, by less than one percent.

TWELVE-MONTH RECONVICTION RATES BY SEX, RACE, AND AGE, FY 2004 (UPDATED)*

Demographics	JCC Releases			Probation Placements		
	Total	Reconvictions		Total	Reconvictions	
Sex						
Male	991	414	41.8%	5,729	1,595	27.8%
Female	98	26	26.5%	1,933	366	18.9%
Race						
Black	691	293	42.4%	3,190	990	31.0%
White	354	138	39.0%	3,736	814	21.8%
Hispanic	29	7	24.1%	510	114	22.4%
Other	15	2	13.3%	226	43	19.0%
Age						
Under 12	0	0	0.0%	123	14	11.4%
12	2	1	50.0%	258	57	22.1%
13	6	4	66.7%	615	171	27.8%
14	39	17	43.6%	1,185	315	26.6%
15	98	47	48.0%	1,624	430	26.5%
16	215	94	43.7%	1,820	471	25.9%
17	308	129	41.9%	1,791	451	25.2%
18 or older	421	148	35.2%	246	52	21.1%
Total	1,089	440	40.4%	7,662	1,961	25.6%

Demographic data for 12-month reconviction rates for JCC Releases and Probation Placements are presented in the table on the left.

- Males had higher reconviction rates than females for both JCC Releases and Probation Placements.
- Black juveniles had the highest reconviction rates for both JCC Releases and Probation Placements.
- Juveniles who were 15-years-old at the time of their release from the JCCs (in FY 2004) had higher reconviction rates than most other age groups.
 - Less than one percent (8 juveniles) in FY 2004 were age 13 or younger when they were released from the JCCs. Because this number is small, the reconviction of only a few juveniles strongly influences the rate.
- For Probation Placements, juveniles who were 13-years-old at the time of probation placement in FY 2004 had the highest reconviction rates.

*Total number of JCC Releases and Probation Placements reported in this section differ from total numbers reported in other sections. Please refer to the Page 183 for an explanation of these slight variations.

REINCARCERATION RATES, FY 2000-2004

DJJ now tracks both juvenile and adult reincarceration. Reincarceration rates are based on any new commitment to a JCC, DOC, or a sentence for time in a local jail. The addition of adult reincarceration data allows for a complete comparison of reoffense rates for all former DJJ wards, from rearrest to possible reincarceration. The inclusion of adult incarceration information, for both the prisons and jails, is especially useful because DJJ retains custody of some wards until age 21.

Reincarceration rates presented in this *Data Resource Guide* may differ from rates presented in previous years because of updated information obtained from DOC and from the Virginia Compensation Board (local jail sentence information) for FY 2000 through FY 2004 JCC Releases.

Time to Reoffense	JCC Releases				
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
3 months	2.2%	2.0%	2.1%	1.8%	2.6%
6 months	7.5%	8.0%	7.7%	8.8%	8.0%
12 months	19.3%	22.0%	22.7%	21.9%	20.8%
24 months	40.6%	40.9%	42.6%	41.7%	N/A
36 months	52.0%	53.0%	54.9%	N/A	N/A

- Reincarceration rates remained relatively stable for most follow-up intervals between FY 2000 and FY 2004.
- Each year between 7% and 8% of JCC Releases are recommitted to the JCCs within 12-months of release. The remaining reincarcerations are into adult facilities.

TWELVE-MONTH REINCARCERATION RATES BY SEX, RACE, AND AGE, FY 2004* (UPDATED)

Demographic data for 12-month reincarceration rates for JCC Releases are presented in the table below.

- Males had higher reincarceration rates than females.
- Black juveniles had the highest reincarceration rates, followed by white juveniles.
- Reincarceration rates were highest for juveniles who were age 17 at the time of their release from the JCCs.
 - Less than one percent (8 juveniles) were age 13 or younger when they were released from the JCCs in FY 2004. Because this number is small, the reincarceration of only a few juveniles strongly influences the rate.

Demographics	JCC Releases		
	Total	Reincarcerations	
Sex			
Male	991	214	21.6%
Female	98	12	12.2%
Race			
Black	691	155	22.4%
White	354	65	18.4%
Hispanic	29	4	13.8%
Other	15	2	13.3%
Age			
Under 12	0	0	0.0%
12	2	1	50.0%
13	6	1	16.7%
14	39	10	25.6%
15	98	22	22.4%
16	215	49	22.8%
17	308	84	27.3%
18 or older	421	59	14.0%
Total	1,089	226	20.8%



*Total number of JCC Releases and Probation Placements reported in this section differ from total numbers reported in other sections. Please refer to the Page 183 for an explanation of these slight variations.

TWELVE-MONTH REARREST AND RECONVICTION RATES BY COURT DISTRICT*

CSU	JCC Releases				Probation Placements			
	FY 2005		FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2004	
	Total Cases	Rearrest	Total Cases	Reconviction	Total Cases	Rearrest	Total Cases	Reconviction
1	22	40.9%	25	56.0%	272	41.9%	274	27.4%
2	55	45.5%	64	42.2%	328	38.1%	318	34.3%
02A	16	31.3%	17	29.4%	67	25.4%	118	11.0%
3	31	41.9%	39	41.0%	158	39.2%	146	30.8%
4	67	53.7%	107	41.1%	314	43.0%	301	32.6%
5	31	51.6%	41	34.1%	132	36.4%	143	24.5%
6	16	43.8%	29	31.0%	84	54.8%	72	36.1%
7	68	50.0%	69	27.5%	214	44.9%	290	23.8%
8	35	48.6%	31	32.3%	104	37.5%	114	23.7%
9	25	24.0%	35	22.9%	107	43.0%	99	23.2%
10	16	37.5%	17	35.3%	155	31.6%	121	29.8%
11	36	44.4%	37	43.2%	122	46.7%	107	38.3%
12	34	64.7%	31	51.6%	149	57.0%	142	41.5%
13	73	60.3%	87	50.6%	260	50.0%	250	38.0%
14	26	53.8%	25	36.0%	346	41.6%	352	33.0%
15	79	49.4%	83	49.4%	372	37.1%	448	31.0%
16	42	57.1%	48	45.8%	321	31.2%	382	23.6%
17	20	25.0%	11	18.2%	237	14.8%	221	14.0%
17F	2	0.0%	0	0.0%	11	27.3%	20	15.0%
18	15	46.7%	13	23.1%	153	30.7%	164	29.9%
19	27	51.9%	41	43.9%	1,018	30.9%	1,064	19.0%
20L	2	50.0%	4	25.0%	70	35.7%	87	24.1%
20W	5	60.0%	3	66.7%	118	29.7%	95	17.9%
21	11	72.7%	24	41.7%	191	35.1%	185	29.2%
22	33	36.4%	36	36.1%	159	32.7%	213	19.7%
23	4	75.0%	10	30.0%	32	34.4%	35	31.4%
23A	9	55.6%	8	37.5%	64	43.8%	79	34.2%
24	40	45.0%	35	45.7%	276	31.5%	268	27.6%
25	20	40.0%	35	45.7%	144	41.0%	142	31.0%
26	22	63.6%	18	61.1%	168	39.9%	122	23.0%
27	6	50.0%	14	50.0%	265	28.3%	257	19.8%
28	2	0.0%	7	42.9%	113	34.5%	113	21.2%
29	10	30.0%	7	28.6%	172	28.5%	183	13.1%
30	7	57.1%	6	16.7%	233	30.5%	277	15.9%
31	30	56.7%	32	28.1%	464	28.9%	460	25.9%
Total	937	48.9%	1,089	40.4%	7,393	35.6%	7,662	25.6%

The CSU District is identified by the Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court that committed the juvenile to the Department or placed the juvenile on probation.

*Total number of JCC Releases and Probation Placements reported in this section differ from total numbers reported in other sections. Please refer to the Page 183 for an explanation of these slight variations.

TWELVE-MONTH REOFFENSE RATES FOR JCC RELEASES AND PROBATION PLACEMENTS BY RISK LEVEL*

Risk Level	JCC Releases			Probation Placements	
	FY 2005 Rearrest	FY2004 Reconviction	FY2004 Reincarceration	FY 2005 Rearrest	FY2004 Reconviction
Low	27.1%	19.0%	10.3%	23.5%	15.2%
Moderate	47.4%	37.3%	16.9%	37.4%	29.2%
High	52.9%	44.4%	23.6%	51.5%	38.9%

The Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice Risk Assessment Instrument (see Appendix H) is completed by CSU staff to determine a juvenile's relative risk of reoffending. The risk assessment instrument classifies reoffense risk as low, moderate, or high. The risk assessment is completed as part of a social history report, and is therefore not completed for all juveniles. A juvenile's risk assessment score is one of the factors examined when parole supervision level is established. Juveniles with high risk assessment scores usually receive higher levels of parole supervision when first released from the JCCs.

The table above presents the reoffense rates for JCC Releases and Probation Placements with completed risk assessment scores. For both JCC Releases and Probation Placements, juveniles with low risk levels had the lowest reoffense rates and juveniles with high risk levels had the highest reoffense rates. These rates are consistent with probable reoffense risk (according to risk score levels). In FY 2004, 6% of JCC Releases and 18% of Probation Placements were missing risk assessment scores.

- JCC Releases had somewhat higher rearrest and reconviction rates than Probation Placements at the low risk level.
- For the moderate risk level, both rearrest and reconviction rates for JCC Releases were markedly higher than the rates for Probation Placements.
- While reconviction rates at the high risk level were higher for the JCC Releases than the Probation Placements, there was not much difference between rearrest rates.
- When looking at the various risk levels in reference to reoffense data, the rates show that the Risk Assessment Instrument is accurately classifying juveniles with regard to their risk of reoffense.

REARREST RATE COMPARISON FOR JUVENILES PLACED IN VJCCCA PROGRAMS, FY 2003-2005*

Time to Rearrest	VJCCCA Placements			Probation Placements			JCC Releases		
	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005
3 months	17.0%	16.7%	17.3%	13.6%	14.5%	14.1%	13.3%	16.4%	14.2%
6 months	25.6%	24.9%	26.0%	21.9%	23.3%	22.9%	29.3%	31.7%	29.1%
12 months	36.9%	36.1%	37.7%	34.9%	35.7%	35.6%	49.5%	51.9%	48.9%
Total Juveniles	12,314	12,851	12,862	7,747	7,662	7,393	1,169	1,089	937

VJCCCA programs serve thousands of juveniles each year, with a variety of programs in each locality. One of the outcome measures chosen for evaluation of VJCCCA programs is rearrest (defined as a new petitioned intake or adult arrest). The rearrest rates at 3-, 6- and 12-month follow-up intervals for juveniles who were placed in VJCCCA programs are provided in the table above. For comparative purposes, the rearrest rates for Probation Placements and JCC Releases for these years are also listed.

- The rearrest rates at the 3-, 6- and 12-month follow-up intervals remained relatively stable for the VJCCCA Placements, as well as for the Probation Placements and JCC Releases.
- For FY 2003 through FY 2005, VJCCCA Placements had the highest 3-month rearrest rates when compared to JCC Releases and Probation Placements. The 6- and 12-month rearrest rates for VJCCCA Placements were lower than the rearrest rates for JCC Releases but higher than the rates for Probation Placements.

*Total number of JCC Releases and Probation Placements reported in this section differ from total numbers reported in other sections. Please refer to the Page 183 for an explanation of these slight variations.

TWELVE-MONTH REOFFENSE RATES FOR AGENCY PROGRAMS AND COMMITMENT ALTERNATIVES

	Rearrest			Reconviction		Reincarceration	
	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2003	2004
Substance Abuse Treatment Need	50.9%	53.6%	50.4%	41.0%	41.2%	22.4%	20.6%
Sex Offender Treatment Need	29.3%	35.7%	29.7%	23.9%	27.6%	10.9%	9.2%
Youth Industries	34.0%	34.1%	30.8%	22.6%	14.6%	11.3%	7.3%
Hanover JROTC	27.8%	15.2%	32.3%	25.0%	15.2%	13.9%	9.1%
RSAT Program	24.0%	20.0%	17.9%	20.0%	10.0%	6.0%	3.3%
Virginia Wilderness Institute	50.0%	38.1%	32.4%	45.5%	28.6%	22.7%	16.7%
Halfway Houses	37.5%	41.3%	44.0%	30.2%	32.6%	14.6%	17.4%
Apartment Living Program	N/A	48.3%	45.2%	N/A	37.9%	N/A	17.2%
Post-D Detention (with programs)	40.4%	42.9%	46.0%	33.8%	33.2%	13.8%	17.1%

Many juveniles committed to DJJ participate in programs designed to meet their treatment needs. There are also various programmatic opportunities to assist in the successful return of these committed juveniles to the community. Not all juveniles who are adjudicated guilty are placed in the JCCs, however. There are commitment alternatives available to judges for placement of juveniles who may be better served in non-JCC residential facilities. The table above presents the 12-month reoffense rates for juveniles in these programs who were released from the JCCs or post-dispositional detention programs between FY 2003 to FY 2005.

The table is not intended to provoke a comparison between the different programs – these programs often serve vastly different groups of juveniles with varying offense histories, treatment needs, and skills. Also, some programs serve a small number of youth each year – in such instances the reoffenses of only a few juveniles may result in a seemingly “high” overall reoffense rate. The information in this table may be useful as DJJ evaluates these programs and commitment alternatives over time. Also, these data may serve as a source of comparison for similar programs in other states. It should be noted that all programs in the table *except post-dispositional detention* are subsets of the overall JCC population; no comparisons are made between program reoffense rates and the overall JCC release rates for that reason.

Substance Abuse Treatment Need – between FY 2003 and FY 2004 the reincarceration rate decreased.

Sex Offender Treatment Need – The reconviction rate increased from FY 2003 to FY 2004, but over that same time, the reincarceration rate remained stable. These rates include only males with a sex offender treatment need (see pages 184 - 186 for the reoffense rates for male JCC Releases).

Youth Industries Programs – all reoffense rates decreased between FY 2003 and FY 2005.

Hanover JCC Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps (JROTC) – all reoffense rates decreased between FY 2003 and FY 2004; in FY 2005 rearrest rates increased.

Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) Program – all reoffense rates decreased over the fiscal years examined. The RSAT program only serves females in the JCCs (see pages 184 -186 for the reoffense rates for female JCC Releases).

Virginia Wilderness Institute (VWI) – all reoffense rates decreased over the fiscal years examined.

Halfway Houses – all reoffense rates increased over the fiscal years examined.

Apartment Living Program – rearrest rates declined slightly between FY 2004 and FY 2005. Reconviction and reincarceration rates are currently only available for FY 2004.

Post-Dispositional Detention (with programs) – rearrest and reincarceration rates increased between FY 2003 and FY 2004. Although juveniles placed into post-dispositional programs were not in the JCCs, a “reincarceration” rate is reported for FY 2003 and FY 2004 to illustrate the rate of their return to a secure setting.